

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7104 號四百零一七千七

日十月初八辰庚結光

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1880.

二月四日英語香港

[PRICE 50c PER MONTH.]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**  
STEAMSHIP "NIIGATA-MARU," FROM KOREA AND YOKOHAMA.

CARGO impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 14th September, will be landed and stored at Consignee's expense and risk.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

MITSU BISHI MAIL S.S. CO.,  
No. 50, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 13th September, 1880.

FOR YOKOHAMA (DIRECT).  
THE Company's Steamship

"STENTOR,"  
Captain J. Kirkpatrick, will be despatched at NOON TO-DAY, the 14th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1880. [1434]

FOR MANILA.  
THE Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"  
Captain Talbot, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 14th instant, at NOON, instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1880. [1439]

FOR SHANGHAI.  
THE Steamship

"CHINKIANG,"  
Captain S. M. Orr, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HEMMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1880. [1463]

FOR HOIHOW AND PAKHOI.  
THE Steamship

"HAIXAN,"  
Captain Cossell, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 14th instant, at SIX P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1880. [1470]

FOR HOIHOW, PAKHOI, AND HAINAN-PRONG.  
THE Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"  
Captain Cullen, shortly due, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1880. [1473]

FOR AMoy.  
THE Steamship

"VORTIGER,"  
Alexander, Commander, expected here on or about the 15th instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNOLD KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1880. [1472]

NOTICE.

**NOTICE.**  
The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, or

SATURDAY, the 16th September, 1880, at TWO P.M., at No. 9, Gage Street, the Property of Miss SALLIE CLARK, the whole of the

ELEGANT ENGLISH AND AMERICAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, OLEOPHOTOS, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, PIANO, &c., &c.

TO THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, or

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ELEGANT ENGLISH AND AMERICAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising—

American-made Solid Walnut Velvet-covered Drawers, &c., &c.; English-made Walnut Pop-covered ditto, Marbl-top CENTRE TABLES, Walnut CEDAR TABLE, CHIMNEY GLASSES, STUFAUTERS, OLD PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, OLEOPHOTOS, VASES, ORNAMENTS, BRUSSELS CARPETS and HEARTHBRUGS.

English-made Oak DINEING-ROOM FURNITURE, including TELESCOPE DINING TABLE SIDEBOARD with Glass, Morris-covered COUCH and CHAIRS.

English-made Walnut CHEFONIER, with GLASS, DINNER, DESSERT and TEA SETS, CUTLERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE, American-made WALNUT DOUBLE BEDSTEADS, Lady's WARDROBES, English-made Walnut BUREAU with Glass, and DA-VERPORT.

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English-made Oak

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THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c.,  
FOR 1880.  
With which is incorporated "THE CHINA  
DIRECTORY".

This Work, the ONLY one of the kind in China  
or Japan, is now in the—

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in its existence, and is NOW READY FOR SALE  
It has been compiled from the MOST AUTHEN-  
TIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to  
render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, both as a  
Dictionary and as a Work of Reference on Com-  
mercial Matters.

Various additions have been made, rendering to  
render the Work still more valuable for re-  
ference. The descriptions of each Port have  
been carefully revised, and the trade statistics  
brought down to the latest date obtainable.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily  
Press Office, where it is published, or to the  
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LONDON . . . . . Messrs. Bates, Head & Co.  
LONDON . . . . . San Francisco Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Mercantile  
Exchange.  
Daily Press Office, 13th January, 1880.

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS.  
By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-  
VERNOR and his Royal Highness the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.  
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,  
And

AERATED WATER MAKERS,  
SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS REFFITTED,  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of  
Orders, it is particularly requested that all  
business communications be addressed to the  
Firm, A. S. Watson and Co. or.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [31]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Communications on Editorial matters should be  
addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The  
Manager," and not to individuals by name.

All letters for publication should be written on one  
side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name  
and address with communications addressed to the  
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good  
faith.

Advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed  
period will be continued until commanded.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1880.

So many questions were touched upon during the extended debate at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Friday that it will be best perhaps to notice them, as far as possible, in the order in which they were dealt with in His Excellency's reply to the Hon. W. Kerswick's opening speech. Among these the question of the sale of Crown land crops up rather conspicuously. Mr. Kerswick very practically remarked that "land unproductive is lost capital." Land sold as land is sold in Hongkong, which bears a fixed rental, is made productive and brings into the Colony something towards the revenue. Furthermore, that land is built upon and the buildings will be subject to taxes apart from the land tax, and also swell the revenue of the Colony." His Excellency the GOVERNOR, speaking on the subject, maintained that, though there were many lots of land lying idle, the Government had no power to compel the owners to build on the land. He said:—"When the question is raised how is it that house-rent is so dear, it is not the Government that is to blame. We have few building sites in this Colony. The land has passed from the Crown into the hands of private individuals, and I have no power to compel them to build houses on the land. They pay a modicum of rent; they comply with the trust of their deeds; and there, as far as we are concerned, the matter ends. If for public purposes I require land, I can, under our Ordinances, reclaim it, but I cannot compel any of these gentlemen to build houses." We should have thought that Sir Jones was fully acquainted with his powers in this respect, and he may be right; but what do the conditions say? Do they not impose upon the purchaser the obligation to make certain reclamations, and improvements, within a stipulated period? Is it not a fact, we would ask the GOVERNOR, that at present moment there are some fifty lots of ground in the Colony not built on, of all them facing the sea? The lots were acquired, unless we are mistaken, under the conditions that houses should be erected on them and the Praya wall continued in front of them within twelve months from the day of sale. In consequence of these marine lot-holders having failed to comply with the conditions of their leases, other inland lots have also remained idle, the owners waiting for the proper reclamations to be made by the marine holders. Some of these marine lots were purchased as speculations by men who never, probably, intended to do more than hold them until they saw a good opportunity of realising at a large profit. The conditions of sale, if enforced, are, it seems to us, quite sufficient to prevent this land jobbing. The GOVERNOR has the power to resume possession of the land if the conditions of sale are not carried into effect. Whose fault, then, is it that land is lying idle, to the detriment of the Colony, hindering its growth and that of the revenue? The GOVERNOR and solely to blame. They are the constituted guardians of public interests, and if they permit speculation in land they alone are responsible. The pertinent remarks of our correspondent "Crown Lessee" on the sub-

ject are fully justified, and the matter is so important that it should receive prompt attention at the hands of the GOVERNOR. There is so little land now available, or purchasable, for building that it is the duty of the GOVERNOR to at least give notice to such lot-holders as have not complied with the conditions of sale of their intention to resume possession unless the ground is turned to profitable account within a certain period such notice being rendered necessary by the failure of the GOVERNOR to enforce the conditions in the past. It is also the duty of the GOVERNOR to throw all the land possible on the market, both in order to give increased house accommodation and to lower rents. There will probably be an extension of the town eastward whenever the Harbour of Refuge at Causeway Bay is constructed, and a few sites for European residences might be obtained above the Kennedy Road, if some arrangement could be come to with the military authorities on the subject of the drainage, the latter objecting to allow it to pass through their ground below the road. Building sites are indeed scarce, and garden lots unavailable; it is therefore the greater shame that any lots should longer be suffered to lie unproductive.

E COMPANY.—For this company eight competitors put in an appearance, and the play of Private Captain, Deving, and Major was very good, the two former winning the match. Lieutenant General and Major were umpires. C COMPANY.—For this Company Match there were six entries. Private Share being the only pitcher won notice. The match was eventually won by Privates Shum and Horner. Lieutenant General and Sergeant Quinn were umpires. D COMPANY.—This company sent forth eight competitors. Private Captain, Hall, and Lieutenant General and Major were umpires. E COMPANY.—For this Company Match there were six entries. Private Share being the only pitcher won notice. The match was eventually won by Privates Shum and Horner. Lieutenant General and Major were umpires. F COMPANY.—For this Company Match there were six entries. Private Share being the only pitcher won notice. The match was eventually won by Privates Hardy and Underwood exhibiting some very good play, and finally winning the Company prize. Lieutenant General was umpire.

G COMPANY.—Seven competitors were sent to the field, none of whom exhibited much skill. Private Robinson showing the best form.

The prize was carried off by Privates Captain, Deving, and Major, who were the first and second respectively.

H COMPANY.—This Company, which takes a great interest in all athletic sports, sent ten competitors, and the play of the following was very good.—Colour-Sergeant Dugan, Private Captain, Scott, and Lieutenant General and Major were umpires.

I COMPANY.—The Company sent eight competitors to the field, and the match was won by Lieutenant General and Major.

J COMPANY.—The Company sent eight competitors to the field, and the match was won by Lieutenant General and Major.

K COMPANY.—The Company sent eight competitors to the field, and the match was won by Lieutenant General and Major.

L COMPANY.—The Company sent eight competitors to the field, and the match was won by Lieutenant General and Major.

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T COMPANY.—The Company sent eight competitors to the field, and the match was won by Lieutenant General and Major.

U COMPANY.—The Company sent eight competitors to the field, and the match was won by Lieutenant General and Major.

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## QUOT MATCHES IN THE 27TH REGIMENT.

A series of Company Quot Matches have lately been played off in various barracks occupied by the 27th (Inniskillings) Regiment, and great interest was evinced by the men and the numerous spectators in the different matches.

The games were finished on Friday last, and much enthusiasm was manifested throughout the regiment. The conditions of the company matches were the same as those for the company matches, except that one was given for "shop," provided the quoit did not burst.

What the results are in the Company

match out of court into the compound, where he quickly ran off.

Police Constable No. 533 proved taking the prisoner into custody.

The prisoner, in defence, said he went to look for a friend, and before he got to the house, the people there called out "they!" He had forgotten his friend's name.

Sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

SEARCH OR QUOT ORDENANCE.

Tung A-fung, an opium bawler, was fined \$100, in default two months' imprisonment with hard labour, for having in his possession about thirty taels of opium without a certificate on the 11th instant, at house, No. 1, Unit Sing Lane.

BEFORE THE HON. NG CROT.

GARLING.

Clun Alan, a hawker, was fined \$3, in default seven days' imprisonment with hard labour, for obstructing the public street by gambling there.

A BROKER IN TROUBLE.

Ho Awi, a broker, was charged with committing larceny.

He Awi, a broker, was charged with committing larceny.

It appears that the prisoner is in the habit of visiting one Young Alan at a house in Holly-road.

On the evening of the 7th one of the masters took off his silk jacket and hung it on a branch, the prisoner being in the house at the time. When he came to get it, he found it was gone.

He Awi, a broker, was charged with robbing the shop.

It appears that the prisoner is having a quarrel with his master.

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## NEWCHWANG.

We learn that a change is to take place in the British Consulate. Mr. Allen goes home and is to be replaced by his brother, now in Shanghai. There has not been any assistant this year to aid the Consul, who seems therefore to be very much over-worked, and perhaps that accounts for the delays which are deeply complained of. The suggestion makes a soms time ago that there should be Consular Inspectors, are there any Bank Inspectors, Customs Inspectors, &c., &c., seem very reasonable. For the necessity of inquiry at this point is getting upon us.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

## YOKOHAMA.

The French corvette *Chrysanthemum* and U.S.S. *America* are both at Yokohama under repair. Steamer *China*, the American Consul and Corse has been established in the American Consulate, and vessels will be dispatched twice a month.

It is said that the Corse ambassador will leave Japan by the middle of September, and that prior to his departure the Japanese government will give their final decision on the business which has brought him to Japan.

For some time past there have been rumours that the government intend disposing of the islands of Amakiri, Shikoku and Tsushima. The *Chrysanthemum* now announces an established fact that the transfer of the line to some krewe will shortly take place—on what conditions is not mentioned.

The storm which visited Yokohama and other parts of Japan on the night of the 25th August is reported to have done considerable damage to bridges, roads, and rice fields in some of the districts of the country. It is said that the crops were more than half destroyed, and it is difficult to say if it actually broke up the drought which has been harassing the farmers with famine for some time past.

The crops throughout Japan are now reported to be well advanced, and the people are looking forward to a bountiful harvest, and the prospect of a reduction in the cost of their staple food.

We trust their hopes may be realized in this respect, but we would like to add that while this paper means no personal criticism, the working classes of Japan will certainly experience the vicissitudes which now attend the deplorable condition of the finances.

A subscription list in aid of the sufferers by inundations in Canton was lately opened by a committee of Chinese merchants, who state in its prospectus, "It is believed that European and American residents here will be glad to take part in this movement, as it is a natural sympathy with the sufferings of a community with which many of them have kindred associations."

This list has been doubled since the opening in aid of the sufferers by inundations in Canton was lately opened by a committee of Chinese merchants, who state in its prospectus, "It is believed that European and American residents here will be glad to take part in this movement, as it is a natural sympathy with the sufferings of a community with which many of them have kindred associations."

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$140 per share.

North China Insurance—\$1,075 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$1,720 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$300 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—\$1,138 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$395 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$230 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—\$1,000 per share.

Metropolitan Dock Company—Par (nominal).

Yokohama, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$24 per share premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—\$1 per share (nominal).

China Coast Steam Navigation Company—\$1,100 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$68 per share.

China Busiess Refining Company, Limited—\$176 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—\$3 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—(Nominal).

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—(Nominal).

**SALES EXPORTED BY CHINAS.**

Mushrooms—5 cases, at \$32.00, by Kwan Hing Long to travelling trader.

Milled Rice—3,000 piculs, at \$1.92, by Yuen Fat Ho to travelling trader.

White Wax—3 pieces, at \$34.00, by Kwong Wai Shing to travelling trader.

Brown Sugar—100 bags, at \$3.32, by Min Heng Ching to travelling trader.

Sugar Candy—30 packages, at \$9.50, by Kwong Fung to travelling trader.

**HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.**

(From Messrs. PALOMER & CO'S RAILWAY.)

September 13th.

Barometer—Atmospheric, 30.019.

Barometer—Aneroid, 30.019.

Barometer—F.P.M., 30.019.

Thermometer—34°.

Hygrometer—4 P.M., 80.

Thermometer—4 P.M., 80.

Thermometer—4 P.M., (Wet bulb), 79.

Thermometer—4 P.M., (Wet bulb), 79.

Thermometer—Maximum, 80.

Thermometer—Minimum (over night), 71.

**CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.**

YESTERDAY'S THERMOGRAMS.

September 13th.

HARMONIUM, ETC.

HERMOSA, ETC.

## EXTRACTS.

## INSOMNIA.

"Twas said by one who must have known the truth and scorned to mislead—  
Since what 't his to a clever grown-up.  
That "labor omnia vincit."  
But scholars of antiquity,  
At I, and doubtless you, did,  
Learned that the greater quantity  
The lesser can include.  
  
Insomnia, now—sleaplessness,  
Is nourished by inaction.  
And 't despicable, the less  
One does the more it racks us.  
So, when he said work conquerors all,  
He thought of Euclid's figure.  
Regarding omnia as small,  
Insomnia as bigger.  
  
This explanation therefore meets  
The sense our sage intended;  
It tell insomnia's deserts;  
Then omnia's comprehend.

—Pan.

## WOMEN.

A rude man who was told that a certain lady was a little injudicious, asked his informant whether he had ever known a judicious woman. If such a question were put to us we should reply that we knew not only judicious but over-judicious women. We might even add that we know women who are as wise as serpents though harmless as doves. A road that turns to the right leads us to Hull and the village of Rowley, which is quite worth a visit, as it was the favorite port of Rowley, Mass. Indeed, all the inhabitants left Rowley, York, with their Vicars, and crossed the ocean to their new home. South Cave Castle is a truly delightful residence, and is well seen from the road. It has, of course, undergone some modernizing since the Washingtons resided there; but the dimensions are the same, and the pleasant park is circumscribed by the same boundaries. Plate-glass windows have superseded the old-fashioned mullions and lead lights, and panelled doors have been placed in frames, instead of the heavy ones studded with nail-heads. But old engraving I saw in York gives the same walls and eaves; and doubtless the rocks are kindly descended from those that heralded spring-time to John Washington.—*Hegleva.*

## THE RAT DOCTOR.

The French papers tell an amusing story of a Parisian doctor, whose skill and experience had gained him a popularity that was not affected by the strange conduct which would have ruined the practice of another physician.

Doctor David, in most respects an agreeable man and a favorite in society, became immensely stout, and could not be induced to go upstairs to the sick room. He remained at the bottom of the staircase, and thence made his patient come forth for his professional advice.

"Well," cried he to the wife, "I will give you the lobsters you made from those that heralded spring-time to John Washington."

"I don't think you got it on right," suggested Mrs. Spooopendye. "It looks twisted."

"That's the way you told me. You said, 'Put this leg here, and that one there,' and there they are. Now where does the rest of me go?"

"I made it according to the pattern," signed Mrs. Spooopendye.

"It's all right, and it's mine that twisted," sneered Mr. Spooopendye. "I'll have my arms and legs altered. All I want to have my legs jammed in the small of my arms stuck myself in my hips; then it'll fit. What did you take for a pattern—a crab? Where'd you find the lobster you made from?"

"I told you I wanted a bathing suit, didn't I? Did I say anything about a chair cover?"

"I think if you take off and put it on over again, it'll work," reasoned Mr. Spooopendye.

"Oh, of course!" I've got to humor the blasted thing; that's all it wants, and Mr.

Spooopendye's wretched it off with a growl.

"Now pull it on," said Mrs. Spooopendye.

Mr. Spooopendye went at it again, and reversed the original order of disposing of his limbs.

"Suit you now?" he howled. "That's the way you meant it to go? What's these things flopping around here?"

"Those are the legs, I'm afraid," said Mrs. Spooopendye, dejectedly.

"What are they doing here? I see, oh, see, this is supposed to represent me making a dive. When I get this on, I'm going headfirst. Where's the balance? Where's the rest? Give me the suit that represents me head up," and Mr. Spooopendye danced around the room in fury.

"Just turn it over, my dear," said Mrs. Spooopendye, "and you are all right."

"How am I going to turn it over? What's this?" yelled Mr. Spooopendye. "I pose! I'm going to carry around a steam boiler to turn me over when I want the other end of this thing up? Suppose I'm going to hire a man to go around with a griddle-spoon, and turn me over like a flapjack, just to please this dogged bathing suit!"

"Dye think that I work on pivots?"

"Just take it off and put it on the other way," urged Mrs. Spooopendye, who began to see her way clear.

Mr. Spooopendye kicked the structure up to the ceiling, and plunged it into it once more. This time it came out all right, and as he buttoned it up and surprised himself in the glass the clouds passed away and he smiled.

"I like it," he remarked; "the colour suits me, and I think you have done very well, my dear; only," and he frowned slightly, "I wish you would mark the arms and legs so I can distinguish one from the other, or some day I will present the startling spectacle of this man's head at the bottom of the staircase."

"He's right," said he to the nurse, "he must not expose himself to a chill. Keep him warm. How goes his pulse?" "It beats very fast."

"That's strange. He has passed the night pretty well." "He has scarcely closed his eyes a moment." "You astonish me."

"What do you prescribe for him, doctor?"

"I am going home. I will send you a prescription immediately." It is very strange, but it is true, that Dr. David cured most of his patients. The story of the fat doctor, we imagine, is intended to teach the comparative uselessness of drugs in many ailments, and the expediency of leaving as much as possible to the curative powers of nature, aided by nursing. Except when surgical aid is required, it is unhappy to true that medical treatment is in some complaints primitively uncertain, and that cures are made with various remedies, and as often with none. One practical matter is certain. More attention should be given to hygienic or preventive medicine, on the principle that "prevention is better than cure." Not only ought public officers of health to have better recognised and more active functions, but private families ought to retain their doctor by annual payment; getting the benefit of their advice and experience on questions of diet regimen, and other helps to health, instead of merely sending for them in time of discomfort and danger. In India and the colonies it is common to have the medical advice thus retained by an annual payment, and a similar arrangement would be often useful, in this country, especially in schools and other establishments where many are under one roof.—*Leisure Hour.*

## THE TYPICAL ENGLISHMAN IN NEW YORK.

In an amusing book that has just been published at Boston, entitled "The Confessions of a Frivolous Girl," we find the following portrait of the high-born travelling Briton in the States. The "frivolous girl" writes: "I found myself face to face with an insignificant, rather common looking little creature, with blasey, grey eyes, and reddish-brown whiskers and moustache, whom I recognised as the Hon. Hare Hare, the Englishman whom Mrs. Gun had spoken of at our last interview. He had been introduced to me on a previous occasion at this same house. He had not prepossessed me then, I must say, in his favor, for many of his remarks were very rude, and he showed plainly by his manner that he considered himself under no obligation to be agreeable. He would have done presumably at home. One clergyman, before whom a whole row of women stood to witness the baptism of one small child, asked the first what was the name. He thought she told him to "ax her." So he asked the next woman. She gave him the same answer, so did the next, and the next, and so on till he went over the whole line, when he found that the child was named Achsan, after the daughter of Caleb, an Old Testament character."

drank, eying it slyly when it was handed to him.

Before retiring, Mr. Spooopendye examined the suit, and then began to get into it.

"Why didn't you make some legs to it? What d'ya want to make it all arms for?"

He inquired, struggling around to see why it didn't come up behind.

"You've got it on sideways," exclaimed Mrs. Spooopendye. "You've got one leg into the sleeve."

"I've got it on sideways. There ain't any top to it. Don't you know enough to put the arms up where they belong. What d'ya think I am, anyhow? A star fish? Where does this leg go?"

"Right in there. That's the place for that leg."

"There where's the leg that goes in this hole?"

"Why, the other leg."

"The other thing is all legs. Whod'you make this thing for me? What d'ya take me for a scuttle? Who else is going to get in here with me? I want somebody else to call in till this business is up. What d'ya call it, anyway, a family machine?"

"Those other places ain't legs; they're sleeves."

"What are they doing down there? Why ain't they up here where they belong? What are they there for, show-shoes?" Spooopendye is going to stand on my head to get my arms in those holes!"

"I don't think you got it on right," suggested Mrs. Spooopendye. "It looks twisted."

"That's the way you told me. You said, 'Put this leg here, and that one there,' and there they are. Now where does the rest of me go?"

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## SULGRAVE AND THE WASHINGTONS.

The immediate ancestry of George Washington must be sought at Sulgrave, Northamptonshire. At Sulgrave was a monasteries, and it was dissolved by Henry VIII, at the same time as the other religious houses. A large part of its estates were granted to the Washington family; and in the old church of Sulgrave is a plate of brass with Lawrence Washington and his wife inscribed on it, and also his eight sons, and nine daughters. Sulgrave is in a pleasant, rural part of England, not far from Banbury and from Whittlebury forest. The mansion of the Washingtons was probably at one time the prior's dwelling, and altered for their use. Part of it still remains, and is converted into a farmhouse, and in a buttery-chamber is a plate of brass with the Washington crest upon it. It is hoped that this pictureque relic may, at some future time form a part of the present series. John Washington, of South Cave Castle, was the great-grandson of the lord of the manor of Sulgrave. South Cave Castle is reached by the railway that runs between York and Hull. Hull is the nearest station, and from there to South Cave is a walk or drive of three miles. The road is a pleasant one, and lies through a shaded lane, with here and there a long opening, and some comfortable dwellings, set in dark groves.

A road that turns to the right leads us to Hull and the village of Rowley, which is quite worth a visit, as it was the favorite port of Rowley, Mass. Indeed, all the inhabitants left Rowley, York, with their Vicars, and crossed the ocean to their new home.

South Cave Castle is a truly delightful residence, and is well seen from the road.

It has, of course, undergone some modernizing since the Washingtons resided there; but the dimensions are the same, and the pleasant

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